

A PHOTOGRAPH IN EVIDENCE CHINESE MERCHANTS AT VARIANCE.

His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) commenced, yesterday, the hearing of a case in which the point at issue was whether a Chinese named Chan U Man was a partner in the firm of Kwong Cheung Ring, of Hongkong. Li Man Kai had obtained judgment against the firm for \$2,050.50 in respect of a promissory note, dated June 21st, and interest thereon, and alleged that Chan U Man was a partner in the firm and liable, therefore, in respect of the money due.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster appeared for the plaintiff (Li Man Kai), and Mr. F. C. Jenkin for Chan U Man.

Mr. Alabaster said the firm was formed in 1915, the promoter being a man named Hui Chik Wa. The capital was \$25,000, to which the defendant contributed \$2,000. The defendant had handed this sum to Hui Chik Wa at a Club of which they were both members, and asked that his name be put down in the book as Chan U Tong. The defendant's house in Canton bore the name Chan U Cho Tong, while Chan U Tong was the name which in the telephone directory of Canton, for the defendant. In 1916 Hui Chik Wa, who was the managing partner of the firm, decided to retire, and a meeting of partners was held at which the defendant was present. It was agreed that Hui Chik Wa should retire and that Ku Ping Nam should take his place. At this meeting two resolutions were passed that were signed by all present. In order that each person present might have a duplicate of the document, it was photographed, and every partner was given a copy. During the time of Hui Chik Wa the defendant was paid his share of the profits of the firm. These amounts were duly entered in the firm's books, which had since disappeared.

The defence was a complete denial that Chan U Man ever was a partner in the firm. He had never been in possession of any document whatsoever relating to the firm. As regards the photograph which the plaintiff produced bearing the defendant's signature, the defence alleged that it was a "fake," that is, that in printing copies from the negative, it had been so tampered with that the Chinese characters below the defendant's signature, indicating that the defendant had signed as agent for and on behalf of his sister, had been obliterated. This tampering with the negative had the result of making it appear as if the defendant had signed the document on his own behalf.

After Hui Chik Wa had deposed to the facts as stated by Mr. Alabaster, Mr. Wong Cho Ting, who photographed the document on which the whole case rested, was called. He said that Ku Ping Nam asked him to photograph the document in 1916, and he did so, and gave Ku Ping Nam two copies. He later made enlargements of the photograph at Ku Ping Nam's request. If the words indicating that Chan U Man had signed as agent for and on behalf of his sister had been on the document, they should have been on the photograph.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, witness said it was not possible to make an alteration on a photographic print without there being a mark on the print.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

SPORT. LAWN TENNIS.

K.C.C. "A" v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—"A" DIVISION.

This match was played on the ground of the Club de Recreio, on Monday. It was only possible to complete two rounds, at the end of which K.C.C. were leading by 35 games to 31. The Club de Recreio agreed to abide by this result and conceded the points to the K.C.C.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

A substitute for cotton has been discovered in Japan in a sea-weed called Sugamo, or gomo gomo. This weed grows abundantly in Japan, where it has hitherto been known as a good fertilizing material. In the process of manufacture the weed is boiled in ash water, and then in water mixed with rice-bran; afterwards it is bleached. The Tokio Fibre Laboratory has taken out a patent for the process.

A REFRACTORY TENANT. REFUSES TO PERMIT ALTERA- TIONS REQUIRED BY THE P.W.D.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese house-owner was summoned by the P.W.D., for failing to provide a glazed area on the ground-floor of No. 44, Chung Sui Street.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, who appeared for the defendant, stated that as soon as the summons was served on his client he instructed his contractor to erect a window. When the work was about to be performed the tenant of the house refused to allow any innovation. He further refused to quit the premises when served with a notice to do so. The premises, though specially built as a shop, were used as a lodging-house by the tenant, who sub-let cubicles to street hawkers. The whole of the front verandah was open, except for a counter built of bricks. The Building Authority required a glass window to be constructed. It was not customary to do this, as the house was closed by wooden shutters at night. During the day-time a certain number of the shutters were taken down, but the tenant refused to take out all the shutters as it would cause inconvenience to some of his lodgers, who wished to rest during the day.

Mr. Sara: The place was originally built for a shop.

Mr. Wood: And it is now used as a lodging-house for hawkers. Therefore, the owner is bound to comply with the requirements of the Building Ordinance. The only thing I have to consider is whether the demand made by the P.W.D. is legal or not.

Mr. Bowley: I suggest that you should take proceedings against the tenant. So long as the tenant uses the premises in the way he is doing, in spite of all the owner's protests, he is committing a breach of the law and is responsible. He should be proceeded against as he refused to allow any glass windows to be erected.

Mr. Wood: Did the owner report to the Building Authority that the tenant refused to comply with the demand?

Mr. Bowley: I do not think he did. He is making a report now and is asking your Worship's assistance in dealing with his refractory tenant. The other houses in the street are constructed in the same way, but they are open. If glass windows are erected the chances are that they will be broken in a few days and rags will be substituted for panes, with the result that the last state of the house will be worse than the first. We have tried to comply with the regulations. If the Building Authority proceeds against the tenant it will stop this practice.

Mr. Wood: The tenant is in this position. He cannot alter the structure without the consent of the owner.

Mr. Bowley: It is not a question of altering the structure; only of putting down the shutters. He could remove those himself.

Mr. Wood thought the owner was responsible and should be fined.

Mr. Bowley wished the summons adjourned, as the Building Authority might take out a summons against the tenant.

Mr. Wood replied that the owner was the only person who could make changes in the structure of a house; no one else could do so. If the owner found any difficulty in making a change, required by the regulation he should apply for further time from the Building Authority and ask the assistance of the Court to eject the tenant.

Mr. Bowley replied that his client proposed to take some such step. They were, however, in a peculiar position. Supposing the premises were vacated by the tenant to-morrow and were let as a shop the window, then, would not be required.

Mr. Wood replied that there should be a certain glazed area in the structure. Mr. Bowley said the glass would be broken the next day. He asked for a month's adjournment, and said he did not think it right that his client should be fined for a first offence.

Mr. Sara stated that a reminder had been sent to defendant on July 17th. Defendant ought to have informed the Building Authority if he met with any difficulty.

Mr. Wood adjourned the summons until October 8th.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 7th September is as follows:

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 26 weeks.
This Year	\$15,050	\$403,271
Last Year	14,461	383,737
Increase	1,143	7,014

BRITISH GUNNERS CIRCLE THE GLOBE TWENTY MONTHS IN HONGKONG.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

There arrived Home in England about the middle of July a draft of British Gunners who have had one of the most wonderful experiences in travelling of any unit of the British or any other army.

They had left England two years before in a well-known Blue Funnel steamer, bound they knew not whither, but half expecting to find themselves in Egypt, Palestine or Mesopotamia. They called at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez and then Bombay, where they waited for some time, sure now that they were not required there at that time, and continued their journey in the same ship to Colombo, where they left it for good. Colombo appealed to them as the beautiful scenery and surroundings appeal to all tourists, and they began to hope that this was their destination. Their journeying, however, was by no means at an end, for before the week had passed they had been transferred to a French liner en route for Hongkong. On board this vessel they called at Singapore, and then at three ports in French Cochinchina—Saigon, Touraine, and Haiphong—before they sailed into Hongkong's magnificent harbour.

Twenty weeks this journey took, and a list of the ports of call in order gives some idea of the effect the trip would have on men who had previously never been more than 30 miles away from their native town or village—London, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Touraine, Haiphong and Hongkong.

Garrison duty was their work at their destination, and it is strenuous work in a Military and Naval Station like Hongkong. Nearly all the time the Gunners were stationed in this outpost of Empire there were rumours of their going to the Front for active service, and after about twenty months they got the desire of their hearts and shipped on board a large trans-Pacific liner for home and France. They received a splendid send-off from their comrades in the Colony and continued their tour of the world. Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Yokohama were visited on their way to the other side of the Pacific, and their only regret was that their stays at these Japanese ports were not of longer duration.

The voyage across the Pacific was calm, and speedy, and during it they had another unique experience. About half way across the ocean the 180th meridian of longitude was passed and the extra day added to the ship's reckoning puzzled many and amused others as the possibility of being paid at the rate of an 8-day week arose.

The sight of the high mountains on the west coast of America with their snow-capped summits made everyone feel at home again, and the hot days of the tropics were completely forgotten. Vancouver presents numerous attractions to travellers at any time, but when this draft paid their visit in the middle of June the weather conditions were ideal. The climate then beats Hongkong in November, and it has to be very fine indeed to do that. The men were given a splendid time indeed by the people of this great Canadian city. Enough could not be done for them, and they had several outings and motor runs to the different beauty spots for which this part of Western Canada is justly famous. The war has been brought very near to the Canadians and they are very considerate to their soldiers and extremely good to their returned men. The Gunners received a surprising send-off from Vancouver, and it almost seemed as if some hearts had been captured during this stay of only 7 days.

Magnificent weather prevailed all the way down the American coast, and Panama was soon reached. The trip through the famous canal was an event that will never be forgotten by any of the men who made it. The visitor here expects great things and is prepared for wonders; but even at that he is completely carried away, with the immensity of everything that he sees and the mechanical wonders which seem to be never ending. The trip through the Canal took about 10 hours and was made in daylight, so that luck was with the Gunners, for they missed none of the wonderful sights. A

stay of a day and a night at Christobel on the Atlantic side of the Canal, where it was very hot, would have been very uninteresting and tiresome, as the men were not allowed ashore to visit the city of Colon, had it not been for the wonderful appliances which are here used for cooling. People from the East are wont to talk of Nagasaki being the fastest cooling port in the world, but here they claim that they can beat creation, and it certainly looks as if they could.

On arrival at Colon news was received of submarines operating off the American coast, so that they began to enter the danger-zone much earlier than they ever anticipated. From this point onwards they sailed in a dark ship, and constant look-outs were kept for hostile craft. Every one was on duty at some time during the day, and the time soon passed. The contingent of men from the Hongkong Defence Corps, who were also on board, together with some officer candidates for the Coolie Corps from Shanghai, were formed into five teams and kept a look-out from the upper and lower bridge continuously day and night. Nothing was sighted, however, and the good ship steamed safely into the great Hudson River and passed the Statue of Liberty to her place alongside one of the huge wharves. Here were seen the *Vaterland*, *Mauretania*, and the *Aquilonia*, three of the largest ships in the world, all bent on the same errand as the ship on which the Gunners found themselves—the transporting of Uncle Sam's immense army to the other side of "the Herring Pond."

As they passed up the river they had an opportunity of seeing what the United States of America is doing in the war, for a convey of 16 large liners filed past to prove that the German submarine menace does not exist for our fighting men. The size and frequency of these convoys is greater than the outsider will believe; but they are there all the same.

In the world's second city a case of cerebro-spinal fever, which "one of the Chinese labour officers had brought as a souvenir from China, threatened to impose quarantine regulations that would have spoiled the stay at that port. However, after all had been examined and a few taken away as suspected carriers, the remainder were allowed ashore amongst the skyscrapers, the sky signs, and the motor cars.

While in New York the Gunners were privileged to represent Great Britain in what the Americans claim to have been the largest patriotic pageant that has ever taken place. Over one hundred thousand people of all nationalities took 12 hours to march along Fifth Avenue. The Gunners were cheered all along the line and the newspapers referred to their faded khaki uniform as proof that they had seen hard service somewhere! When their part in the procession was finished they were made the guests of the city and were shown around, and taken to a large open-air concert in the evening. A longer stay in New York would have pleased many. However, this was not their destination and they had to move on; to the last and most dangerous part of their journey.

After a week in New York, full of life and late nights, for nothing starts here until after midnight, all leave from the ship was stopped and American troops began to come on board. They were troops from the Western plains, big husky good-natured fellows, all muscle, and looking as if they would eat up anything in the German line that they might come across. All day and well into the night these fellows came aboard until the ship looked as if it were full twice over, and then at dawn of day she slipped her cable and went slowly down stream to meet thirteen other ships similarly laden, and to pick up the escort. Twenty-four thousand miles the ship had travelled to New York and the course steered across the Atlantic must have added another 5,000 miles to that.

The whole journey must have been one of the most wonderful in the annals of any army since Hannibal's march along the North of Africa over to Spain and thence across the Alps into the fertile plains of Italy. The war has opened the eyes of many of our fighting men and shown them sights and carried them to places that they otherwise would never have seen; but surely these gunners have crammed more of the world into their two years' voyage than many others of the fighting units. Now they know something of the extent of the British Empire and of the territory of the Allies who are fighting on their side, and with the added knowledge of America's effort they will go into the field sure that the end is not far distant.

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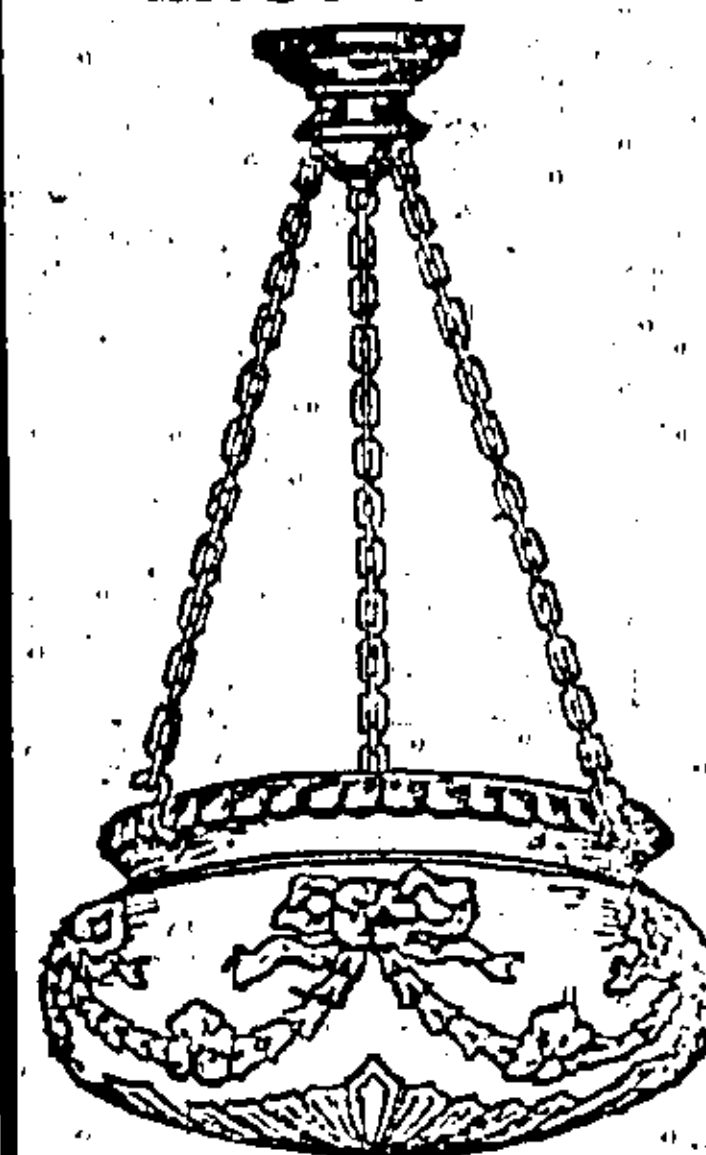
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[1372]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

BY direction of the Inspector-General of Customs, I am this day handing over charge of the Office of Chinese Customs for Kowloon and District to Mr. T. D. MOORHEAD, Commissioner.

A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
York Building,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1918. [2402]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins on MONDAY, September 16th, at 8.45 A.M. Entrance Examination on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 9 A.M. [2403]

LOST.

ONE RED-BROWN CHOW DOG named "Chow Chow." Reward. 127, PEAK. 2404

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology. A course of 50 LECTURES is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 at 4.15 P.M. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the DEAN, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible. [2388]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Teacher of Operative Surgery. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January-March), 1919, at 8.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Full particulars may be obtained from the DEAN, to whom application should be made as soon as possible. [2389]

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred. MRS. R. SUTHERLAND, 129, The Peak. [2394]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tokawan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurement (Approximate)	Original Area	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. In.	Area in Sq. Cts.	Area in Sq. M.	Area in Sq. Km.
1	As per plan.	61,810	14.236	9,798	1,328,000	1,328,000	1,328,000	1,328,000	1,328,000

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Lai-chikok, New Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1903, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurement	Original Area	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. In.	Area in Sq. Cts.	Area in Sq. M.	Area in Sq. Km.
1	As per plan.	102,000	23.131	15,120	2,073,600	2,073,600	2,073,600	2,073,600	2,073,600
2	As per plan.	102,000	23.131	15,120	2,073,600	2,073,600	2,073,600	2,073,600	2,073,600

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY. For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 33 years.

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INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GRAY, LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the proposed Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:

- (1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft now Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
- (2) To consider and, if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MARTIN (the Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. [2357]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Admitted or obtain desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1913.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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TEL. 434.

BIRTH.

THIRLWELL.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on 8th September, to Capt. and Mrs. THIRLWELL, a son. [2401]

DEATHS.

GAMBLE.—Killed in action in France on August 22nd, Lieut. RALPH DOMING GAMBLE, Coldstream Guards, only son of Sir Reginald and Lady Gamble, aged 21 years.

VIKING.—At 37, Helen Terrace, Shanghai, on September 4th, Mrs. BETTY CAROLINE VIKING, the beloved wife of the Rev. C. F. VIKING.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON Office: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1918

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Is it a sign of the times that in the midst of what Lord Morley calls a "witches' sabbath of blood and tears," the Romanes lectures should have been re-instituted at Oxford, after two years' cessation, and that to Mr. Asquith should have fallen the honour of re-opening the series. If it is not a sign that the worst of the crisis is over it is, at any rate, an indication that there is a return to the intellectual field—a feeling that the field of action does not completely satisfy man's mentality, but that he desires, also, a field of contemplation. Mr. Asquith chose to lecture on the Victorian Age, an Age to which he himself hardly belongs. An Age is, of course, an abstraction; primarily, it signifies a generation, but, inasmuch as the course of genius flows irregularly, to say definitely where one Age begins and another ends is a task beyond human power. To what Age, for instance, does THOMAS HARDY belong? Is he to be considered a late Victorian? All his best work in fiction was done in the Victorian Age, but as a poet he is neither literally nor figuratively of that Age, and there are some who believe that "The Dynasts" reaches as high a level as any poetry of the last century. RUDYARD KIPPLING, also, occupies an anomalous position, dependent partly for his inspiration on the Victorian Age but

getting his effects in a manner removed from that Age. Yet an Age in literature, as in art, has something which distinguishes it. We feel that MITON belonged rather to the Elizabethans than to the Age of Queen ANNE, and we have nothing to put between these. In the same way we would prefer to class KEATS and SHELLEY with the Victorians rather than with the Annians (if such a word may be coined), for again we have nothing intervening. Indeed, KEATS and SHELLEY, if they had lived, might well have produced their best work in the reign of Victoria, as their elder, WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, did. May we not even claim Scott as a Victorian in sentiment, the opening chapter in that series of novelists which certainly warmed the life's blood of the Victorian Age? For, as JANE AUSTEN was the legal inheritor of the Age of Queen ANNE, so was Scott the legal testator of the Age of Victoria. He handed to the next generation the inspiration of form, dramatic power, interest, which raised the novel in the hands of DICKENS, THACKERAY, CHARLOTTE BRONTE, GEORGE ELIOT, MEREDITH, and HARDY to much the position which the pianoforte holds among musical instruments. The pianoforte, musical enthusiasts declare, is an orchestra in itself, and the novel combines in itself story, romance, and drama—even poetry, if we refuse to limit this by form. Scott showed the world how the novel could be made as perfect a whole as the drama, how the interest could be increased, the figures made to move, the action perfected within a compass which permitted the mind to survey it as a whole. It may be granted that the Victorian Age produced no greater novel than "Tom Jones" in character-drawing, in wisdom and in sunny geniality, but in greater knowledge of their art, in a sense of form, the Victorian novelists surpassed FIELDING and RICHARDSON, masters as they were of the human heart. Crude, irresponsible and artificial as "Jane Eyre" undoubtedly is, yet the author could have given lessons to all her predecessors in the matter of form—that sense of form which serves to make "Villette" a tale of practically only two characters, even greater than many of Dickens's and Thackeray's many-charactered works. But CHARLOTTE BRONTE stands by herself, a genius of unconscious inspiration. It is easier to trace the outlines of SMOLLETT's mantle fallen on DICKENS, of FIELDING's on THACKERAY. Yet here again there is a difference in form. Exquisite as is the art of "Humphrey Clinker," one feels that it suffers under those limitations which had been inherited from an even less formless age. If DICKENS could not draw a character better than SMOLLETT, nor THACKERAY than FIELDING, yet in the scope and dramatic power given them by their greater instinct for form, their characters stood out upon a more life-like stage. In FIELDING, RICHARDSON and SMOLLETT we see the figures but "as in a glass darkly." In DICKENS and THACKERAY they are as living persons whom to meet would not be surprising. Was it, then, in a sense of form that Victorian literature excelled? Here again we hesitate, for the most intellectual of the Victorians—BROWNING in poetry, and MEREDITH in fiction—seemed just to want this sense to make them the undisputed monarchs of the Age. Again, KEATS, SHELLEY, COLERIDGE and WORDSWORTH had an art sense which was withheld from their successors in the realm of poetry. Their greatest work has had no rival since. Browning we may admit as more human and more varied, but never so great an artist. Yet the Age was a wondrous one—full of life and colour, by no means so dull and unintellectual as MATTHEW ARNOLD proclaimed, nor so artificial as ROSSINI would persuade us. It was an age of high hopes and potent reforms—of failures, if you will, but also of successes. On the surface it might appear, in ARNOLD's phrase, that the Age only passed from "an illiberal, dismal life at Islington to an illiberal, dismal life at Camberwell," but, standing more remote, we see an undercurrent of feeling and a widening of life's interests which it was one of the epochs in Britain's history.

The Far Eastern Tank Week Campaign raised nearly a million and a quarter sterling.

The Siamese Royal Stables will not race again during the continuance of the war. His Majesty's example will probably be followed by the majority of Siamese owners.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., and Mrs. Chatham left yesterday for a short trip to Peking and Japan.

Mr. T. D. Moorhead has been appointed to take charge of the office of Chinese Customs for Kowloon during the absence on leave of Mr. A. H. Harris.

In Monday's issue it was erroneously stated that James Allen, who was charged at the Police Court with a serious offence, was a seaman. The case was resumed yesterday before Mr. J. R. Wood, but was not of a nature suitable for our columns.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Customs for 1917, the native population of the International Settlement (Shanghai) is calculated at 645,000, an increase of about 20,000 during the past two years, the foreign population being about 18,750, of whom about 14,000 are Japanese.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday last:—Bubonic plague, 4 (4 deaths); cerebro-spinal fever, 4 (3 deaths); enteric fever, 4 (3 deaths); and diphtheria and purpurifer fever, 1 each. Two cases of enteric fever were reported on Monday.

The British medical men of Shanghai met on September 5th and decided to offer their services to look after 50 beds for wounded or sick patients sent to Shanghai from the Siberian front. They also decided that it was advisable to wait for the communication from the Principal Medical Officer in charge of H.M. Forces at Vladivostok before discussing the formation of a Red Cross unit for service in Siberia. The generally expressed opinion was that if such a unit were urgently needed the British medical men in Shanghai would do their best to work together and make it a success.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1.45 p.m., Sept. 10th.

Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Luzon, moving N.N.E. or N.E.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES FOR SIBERIA.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE LOCAL BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Mrs. Sarah Gossler, Head of the Women's Work Party of the Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross, reports that the following supplies have been shipped by the a.s. *Chini* to Shanghai for shipment to Siberia:—576 pillow slips, 1,380 handkerchiefs, 216 property bags, 105 pairs underdrawers, 130 under shirts, 1 pair spiral socks, 3 pairs socks, 3 pairs bed socks, 9 mops, 46 surgical pillows, 18 rolled bandages, 325 abdominal bandages, 240/4-tail bandages, 150 many-tail bandages, 395 triangular bandages, 285 "T" bandages, 1 afghan, 84 suits pyjamas, 36 bed shirts, 15 bed jackets, 9 wash cloths, 24 taped shirts, and 6 bandaged foot socks.

DISSATISFIED RICKSHA COOLIE.

DEMANDING MORE THAN THE LEGAL FARE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a ricksha-puller was charged with demanding more than the legal fare from Master Terence West, of No. 9, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

"The little boy stated that on the 8th instant he engaged defendant's ricksha at 'Star' Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, to carry him to his house. When he reached his destination he tendered defendant five cents, but defendant demanded more and used abusive language. Witness then handed the defendant an extra five cents and went into the house to call his father. When he returned, the ricksha-coolie had disappeared.

Mrs. West stated that she summoned defendant because on a previous occasion when he was given five cents by her son he adopted a threatening attitude.

Defendant stated that when he was given the five cents he examined it carefully to make sure that it was not a forged coin. Probably the complainant thought he wanted more money and gave him another five cents. After doing this, complainant took down his (defendant's) number. Defendant thought it was only a joke and went away amused. He never attempted to assault complainant or to use abusive language.

Inspector Gordon stated that when a ricksha-coolie was given five cents, the legal fare, he usually spat on the ground and threw the money down.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COSSACKS SCATTER SOVIET TROOPS.

LONDON, September 9th.

A message from Tokio, dated August 31st, states:—It is semi-officially stated that White Guards and Cossacks, under General Alexeeff, have opened hostilities in Siberia by scattering the Soviet troops.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] [2401]

LUK WING-TING CONGRATULATES THE NEW PRESIDENT.

PEKING, September 10th.

Luk Wing-ting has wired to Hsu Shih-chang congratulating him upon his election as President and adding that the South-West provinces are only too willing to negotiate peace.

The Japanese Cabinet has telegraphed congratulations to Hsu Shih-chang.

TUAN CHI-JUI TO LEAD AN ARMY AGAINST THE SOUTH.

It is said that the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, will personally lead an army to subdue the South. Tuan has asked Chang Cho-lam to accompany him.

NO LOANS FROM THE U.S.A.

The Chinese Minister in America has reported that the American Government will not lend any money to China so long as civil war continues.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] [2401]

September 10th.

MILLION DOLLAR LOAN. The agreement for a loan of one million dollars from the Bank of Taiwan has been signed. Seven hundred thousand dollars were paid to the Treasurer yesterday. It is said that the money can only be used to maintain the notes, and further loans up to the amount of two million dollars may be lent if the above is not enough for this purpose. The Treasurer has decided to establish an exchange bureau within ten days.

ATTACK ON AMOY. A bridge about 60 miles to the west of Amoy was occupied by the Canton forces yesterday. The Northern troops have retreated in disorder. The cruiser *Hui Ai* is to be dispatched to cover the military operations against Amoy.

THE ATTEMPT ON LI LIEH-KWAN.

Commander Li Lieh-kwan, who was fired at by a number of rioters on the bund, has personally held an enquiry to ascertain the guilt of those who were arrested at the spot during the sensation. It is said that two of the captives were soldiers under Lam Fu's command, and it is suggested that they fired the shots, but no proof has been brought against them as they threw their arms into the river.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

The Constitutionalists, having now the support of the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuan, and parts of Hunan, Fukien, Hupeh, etc., wish to deny the current reports that compromise will be effected through the division of political offices in the Republic. The very suggestion offered by the Northern militarists and the members of the bogus Government in Peking is offensive to all self-respecting citizens. The President of the Republic, according to law, must be elected by the representatives of the people in Electoral College assembled. To elect a President by unlawful agreement between one military party and another, without reference to law and public sentiment, is an act which should be encouraged or permitted. The Constitutionalists demand the free reconvocation of the first National Assembly of the Republic in Peking, as the executive department of the Government, headed by the President, does not possess the power to dissolve the legislature, and the Presidential mandate of June 12th, 1917, forced upon President Li Yuan-hung, dissolving the National Assembly, is illegal. The South-West cannot allow a party of militarists who happen to hold army commands for the time being to dictate elections or changes of law.

The National Assembly now meeting in Canton—the only one properly elected in China, in accordance with laws first recognized by all the very one which elected Yuan Shih-kai, Li Yuan-hung, and Feng Kuo-chang to office—has, on September 4th, 1918, formally announced its condemnation of what has been done in Peking—illegal loans, treaties, and other acts, including the farce of electing a President.

The Constitutionalists also wish to point out that any qualified citizens legally elected President of the Republic or Vice-President should receive the support of the people irrespective of party or territorial reasons. There is no section of the country which desires earlier peace than the South-West, but the leaders cannot see how a genuine and lasting peace may be procured without reference to the laws and republican principles already promulgated in China.

THE WAR.

PITCHED BATTLE ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE EXPECTED.

GERMANS PREP. RING DEFENCE OF THE HINDENBURG LINE.

FEVERISH STRENGTHENING OF THE LAON DEFENCES.

CARDINAL BOURNE ON THE DANGERS OF PACIFICISM.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDERS REPULSED.

London, September 9th.

12.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully repulsed raiders north of Arleux-en-Gobelle. There was reciprocal artillery activity, chiefly in the neighbourhoods of the Arras-Cambrai road, La Bassée Canal and Ypres sectors.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

London, September 8th.

10.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the southern portion of the battle front we have now entered the area of our defensive systems constructed prior to the German March offensive.

The enemy is offering increased resistance among these prepared defences, and sharp fighting occurred to-day at a number of points.

We gained ground in the direction of Vermand, Herbecourt, and Epéhy, and repulsed local attacks south-west of Ploegheert and east of Wulverghem.

The British forces have captured 15,000 prisoners since the beginning of September.

GERMANS MAY CHALLENGE THE ALLIES.

London, September 8th.

To-day's news leaves no doubt that the German Command has finally decided to turn upon their pursuers, or, at least, settle down on what remains of the Hindenburg Line and challenge the Allies to eject them. The Armies are now taking up their positions for a pitched battle on an unprecedented scale.

The German strategy seems identical with that followed after the retreat on the Marne in 1914, but French experts are of the opinion that the tactics which were successful then are not likely to succeed now, in view of the vastly increased Allied resources and the fact that Marshal Foch still retains the initiative and has already breached the line twice.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN COUNTER-BATTERY WORK PUERILE.

London, September 8th.

2.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—Repeatedly during the past week, even when the German infantry were very hotly pressed, the German artillery did not provide anything like that assistance which might have been expected.

For example, the German counter-battery work, on the occasion of the sanguinary defeat of three German divisions at Crey-au-Mont was puerile. One is forced to conclude that this was perhaps partly owing to the loss of millions of rounds in the retreat. The enemy in certain sectors is short of ammunition.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIOLENT FIGHTING.

Paris, September 9th.

A communiqué states:—To-day we made further progress north of the Somme, and carried Vaux, Fluquieres, Happencourt and Hamel.

South of the Somme the enemy resistance was most stubborn and violent fighting raged north and east of St. Simon. The Germans attacked and partly retook Avesnes, after which, as the result of a desperate encounter, we regained the whole of the place, capturing 100 prisoners.

We captured Artemps, north-east of St. Simon, and gained ground on both sides of the Oise, east of Fargniers, on the outskirts of La Fere, and west of Servais.

ENEMY FEVERISHLY REINFORCING LAON DEFENCES.

Paris, September 9th.

On almost the whole of the battlefield the enemy artillery is thundering as it has not done for a long time, indicating that the Germans are preparing to stand. General Mangin's advance to the approaches of Servais threatens to cut the St. Gobain—La Fere road.

The enemy is feverishly reinforcing the defences before Laon, and preparing for a prolonged halt in the vast subterranean cavities of the Montmarte plateau.

The whole country north of the Ailette and the environs of the railway from Soissons to Laon and north of Craonne are gorging with guns and howitzers.

MEMORABLE FRENCH CROSSING OF THE AILETTE.

London, September 9th.

1.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—The hardest fighting by the French troops during the past week has been by General Mangin's Army among the hills and woods before the Hindenburg Line.

The Germans unquestionably have decided upon and are prepared to make a stand in the region of Quincy-Essey and Pont Saint-Mard, where they have the advantage of position.

The French, after a memorable struggle, crossed the Canal Ailette at Coucy-le-Ville. The canal is 18 yards wide and seven feet deep, and the Boche, with scores of machine-guns, lined the east bank to the water-edge.

The French Engineers actually bridged the canal under showers of grenades and murderous point-blank machine-gunning, after which the Engineers were first to go across to get into grips with the machine-gunners.

Across the water lay woods in which the Germans had installed machine-guns behind every tree. The oldest veterans are emphatic that the fighting here, and the volume of fire, surpassed everything in the whole campaign.

The enemy machine-gunners literally fought to the death, and for five days this continued unrelentingly.

A single Gascon division, advancing foot by foot, no more than 100 yards daily, engaged five German divisions, and on the sixth day, with the help of artillery, the French won through to the Hindenburg positions, freeing Coucy-le-Chateau, which looks to-day like a stone quarry.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUTINY AMONG GERMAN SUBMARINE CREWS.

Stockholm, September 10th.

The *Handelsblad* sharply replies to the protest of the German legation against the reports of the mutiny among German submarine crews. The paper declines to submit to German dictation and points out that there has already been one mutiny in the German Fleet.

AMERICA'S FIGHTING STRENGTH IN THE WEST.

Amsterdam, September 9th.

The *Foruwerter* points out that out of 32 strong American divisions only nine have been employed in the big fighting, and ten have not yet been engaged at all. Moreover, only the larger half of the British divisions have been thrown into the fight.

ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST MARNE BATTLE.

Paris, September 10th.

The anniversary of the first battle of the Marne was celebrated impressively on the battlefield itself. The Allies, including representatives from the Dominions, participated.

NEW DUTCH CABINET.

London, September 10th.

The *Times* correspondent at the Hague states that in the new Cabinet M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck will be Premier and Minister of the Interior, Doctor van Karnebeek will be Foreign Minister, and M. Idenburg will be Minister for the Colonies.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 10th.

The silver market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE INCALCULABLE ACCIDENTS OF WAR.

GERMANY'S ENDEAVOUR TO STAY MORAL PANIC.

Amsterdam, September 9th.

Another instance of the Authorities' endeavours to stay the present moral panic in Germany is the lecture in Berlin by General Freytag Loringhoven, deputy chief of the General Staff, who admitted that "we expected too much from unrestricted submarine war, and again, at the beginning of the Spring offensive."

He enjoined the people to bear up against the incalculable accidents of war, and said the fact that the enemy was unable to dispose of Germany and had to get more Allies was in itself the greatest tribute imaginable to Germany.

After declaring that Germany had been in much more serious situations, he said that the positions the Germans occupied prior to Marshal Foch's counter-offensive were the result of an abortive German offensive, and were therefore unsuitable for defence, the aim of which is the effective economising of forces, as the positions were not properly consolidated. General Freytag concluded with the customary appeal to the people to stand fast and trust the army.

CARDINAL BOURNE'S WARNING AGAINST PACIFICISM.

London, September 9th.

Cardinal Bourne, dedicating a War Shrine in Kensington, uttered an emphatic warning against pacificism. "Be not misled by some pernicious things occasionally said and written about peace. Do not be carried away by formulae such as 'no indemnities and no annexations,' because justice may demand indemnities and annexations. Peace without justice would be a peace which would not last and would not be worth having."

GENERAL E. W. COX DROWNED.

London, September 9th.

General E. W. Cox has been drowned. He commanded a battery in France.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

IF LENIN DIES.

Stockholm, September 8th.

The newspaper *Svektis Dagblad* reports from Helsingfors that 35 British subjects holding official positions have been arrested and threatened that they will be put to death if Lenin dies.

LATEST CABLES.

LENIN'S ASSASSINAT EXECUTED.

Amsterdam, September 9th.

The *Lokaleur* states that Dora Kaplan, Lenin's assassin, has been executed.

IMPUDENT REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

According to German telegrams, M. Tchitcherin, in an impudent reply to the British Note, states that the Soviet Government is prepared to exchange diplomats if the Neutral Governments guarantee that Great Britain will grant M. Litvinoff safe conduct to Russia. Consul Lockhart and other British subjects now imprisoned will then be permitted to leave.

HEROIC WIRELESS OPERATOR DIED AT HIS POST.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, at a meeting of the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, at Cannon-street Hotel, said the directors had been glad to recommend improved terms of employment of wireless operators, for their conduct as a body had been magnificent during these very perilous times. No praise of the wireless operators could be too high. One day their brave deeds would be recorded, and it would then be generally recognised what great services had been rendered by these young men, popularly known by the name of "Sparks."

During the latter part of last year a ship was some 110 miles from the coast when she was attacked by a submarine which launched a torpedo at her. Fortunately the torpedo passed under the ship without doing any damage. Very soon afterwards the submarine appeared on the surface at a distance of about four miles, and commenced to shell the ship. This continued for about an hour, during which period the operator remained in his cabin, and got into communication with a land station, from which he was promised the immediate assistance of a destroyer. During the whole hour the ship was being shelled the operator remained at his post, in the hope of getting into touch with a ship which would be able to give earlier help. The captain sent a message by the first mate to the operator to the effect that having obtained communication with the coast and the promise of assistance, it was advisable that he should leave his post, which was in a most exposed position, and take shelter. The operator replied that he was getting into touch with an American light cruiser, which he believed was nearer than the British destroyer, and was therefore likely to give earlier assistance, meantime he could not leave his cabin. As soon as he was able to get his message through to the ship and obtain a satisfactory reply he would take shelter.

Within a few moments the submarine abandoned its shell for shrapnel, and fired a shot which passed directly through the cabin, decapitating the wireless operator. When the captain and officers went later to the wireless cabin they found his headless body sitting in the chair with the completed message from the American cruiser in front of him. Only the timely arrival of the American vessel prevented the ship from being sunk. This story, they would agree, was a sad one, but the outstanding feature of it was this: Had the operator left his cabin as he was authorised by the captain to do, the ship would probably have been sunk, and it was more than likely that many, if not all on board, would have been lost, but by remaining at his post he obtained the assistance of the nearer ship, and to use the words of the captain and the officers: "His plucky action in sticking to his post undoubtedly saved the means of saving the ship, its officers, and crew, numbering in all forty-five souls." This was an example of the conduct of wireless operators on board ships of the mercantile marine. It was a very sad case, and he was glad to say that many who had acted equally bravely had been more fortunate, although the list of those who had lost their lives in the last year was again a considerable one.

PRINCESS MARY AS A NURSE.

WASHINGTON THE BABIES IN HOSPITAL.

Princess Mary is displaying keen interest in her nursing work at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street. She attends regularly two mornings a week, and goes through the ordinary duties under the guidance of the matron and sisters. It is intended that she shall qualify as a fully-trained nurse in the same way that Princess Arthur of Connaught is doing at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, of which her husband is the president.

Her work up to the present has consisted of washing and dressing the younger babies and assisting in the care of the older children.

Princess Mary is already the commandant of the Buckingham Palace group of the Voluntary Aid Detachment, and holds the highest certificate of proficiency in home nursing and first aid work.

Princess Beatrice is also taking a very deep interest in practical nursing.

ENEMY SCATTERED IN SIBERIA.

THE CZECHS' FEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Vladivostok, September 4th.

The unexpected news of the exploit of the West Siberian Czecho-Slovak Army in suddenly bursting through the forces that hemmed it in, emerging, as it were, from darkness into light, has created a sensation here which becomes greater the more the significance of the event is realized.

All classes of Russians are proud of this kindred race that has so conspicuously displayed such qualities of daring and undaunted spirit in circumstances of unparalleled difficulty. The surprise and relief experienced here at the sudden appearance of the Czecho-Slovaks from what had already become a land of myth and mystery was unbounded.

The Siberian front has disappeared overnight or, in the words of an American military authority, "It has moved 4,000 miles westward." Communication has been completely established with Irkutsk.

The enemy has scattered, seemingly overpowered by the presence of the Allied troops. Some are going to Kichia, while others are supposed to be fleeing northward via the Amur railway and it would not be surprising to find that they have dissolved into non-combatant groups intent only on seeking an amnesty at the hands of the Allies.

The Siberian railway is apparently in friendly hands from Vladivostok to Perm, while the Czechs already hold Samara and Kazan and are pushing forward towards Volozda in the expectation of effecting a junction with the Allied troops from Archangel.

A similar dissipation is anticipated of the enemy forces in the Primur, where the Allies are slowly making progress and the scouts are finding no evidence of serious efforts to oppose their advance.

The employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway have chosen this inopportune moment to declare a general strike, which at present is only affecting freight traffic, with the exception of military necessities. It is stated that the Japanese have advanced the Chinese Eastern railway 1,000,000. Furthermore, General Otani is reported to have assumed military control of the lines, including the railway to the Ussuri, Amur and Transbaikalian railway, and the Japanese Staff deny that they are assuming administrative functions and only acknowledge that they have taken over the traffic arrangements for the movement of material necessary for the campaign.

Now it is recognized that the turning point of affairs in the Far East has arrived and a new era has been inaugurated, both from a military and political point of view.

The Japanese expedition to Habarovsk will now pale into insignificance as, with Chita and Karamskaya occupied, Blagovestchensk and Habarovsk are cut off from all points from which men and supplies can be furnished and Bolshevism will die a natural death. Co-operation with the Allies will follow instead of opposition. Already information is coming in which shows that the Cossacks of the Ussuri, Amur and Transbaikalian regions are mobilizing to co-operate with the Allies. Thus the realization of a reformed Russian front is brought nearer.

During recent days Vladivostok has been extraordinarily congested owing to the number of refugees from the interior and the surrounding districts, who have sought the protection afforded by the Allied cruisers, while many other people have been bottled up here owing to the sudden breakdown of communications. With the opening of the interior a great exodus will occur, restoring normal conditions.

An important result will be that the complicated and intricate political situation developing in the Far East owing to the irreconcilable struggle between the political parties, which has been accentuated by the local environment and contentment, with the opening of the interior and contact with the more chastened political forces there, will result in a more favourable result for the Allies and the real interests of Russia.

An immediate effect of the news was the sudden withdrawal of General Horvath from Vladivostok. Other interesting developments are expected.

AMERICAN ARMY CHAPLAIN.

CONVICTED OF DISLOYALTY.

Franz J. Feinler, former chaplain in the American Army and attaché to the American Embassy in Tokyo until last year, will spend 15 years in the federal prison on McNeil Island, Washington, for his disloyalty to the United States, the sentence of the military court having been approved by President Wilson.

Feinler, who was with the American expeditionary force in France, was convicted of having attempted to bring about insubordination among enlisted men, and of making disloyal utterances in Hawaii. He was born in Germany in March 28th, 1871, and entered the army as a chaplain in February 1909. While serving in France Feinler, because of disloyal utterances and actions, was ordered to the United States by General Pershing. He was sent to Hawaii, where sufficient evidence for his conviction was presented.

In 1914 Feinler, who had the rank of captain in the United States army, was placed on the unassigned list and sent to Japan on McNeil Island. He left Tokyo last year and was assigned to active duty in France.

David A. Henkes, a captain in the United States army, who was sent back to America from France, with Feinler has been sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment at the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth for disloyalty.

OUR PACIFISTS.

MR. TILLET'S PLAIN WORDS.

Mr. Ben Tillett has addressed a letter to Mr. Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labour, in the course of which he says: "German propaganda Press representation is as rife in this country as I daresay it is in your own. In this country what is really the most insidious form of German propaganda is actively expressed by a conglomeration of political freaks and faddists who appear to be possessed of immense funds and means of doing their reprehensible work. They are able to buy halls for £15,000, whereas before the war they could not raise 15 pence. This has actually taken place in one of the northern woollen districts in England. A very small but malignantly active number, mostly of the middle-class, parasitic type of political and social adventurer, are engaged in what is really the most sinister and treacherous work. What marks them as sneaks is that they will not admit their pro-Germanism, and they do this on their history as 'Pacifists,' which is as repugnant as it is despicable. They have never done other than excuse German atrocities, they never uttered a protest against the sinking of the *Lusitan*, the *Belpash*, the *U-boat* horrors, the massacre of the Armenians and Polish Jews, and the outrages of the Germans on the Russian front. They did not even help to circulate the remonstrances of the small but plucky coterie of Germans who have denounced the Kaiser and Germany as forcing a war of annexation and imperialistic ambitions.

Our relationships with the German industrial organisations and Socialists are so estranged at the present moment that one cannot expect very much from the clap-trap and make-believe efforts of an International Conference. The refusal for thirty years of the German Socialists and workmen to discuss war prevention and the reason thereof, or to take universal economic action against the same, is only too obvious at the present moment. Some of us are of the opinion that whilst the military might well play a large part in the settling of the war and determination of treaties, frontiers, and geographical areas, the great military potentialities now at the command of the Allies will weigh with overwhelming force in the calculating German mind. Herling's heartless words on Belgium, representing her as a pawn in the game, have done much to open the eyes of our people here, and the German workmen perhaps realise that they too are the "cannon-fodder" pawns of German imperialism and blood lust. They are now attempting to foist a bogus International upon us. I sincerely believe the peace-muddlers will be frustrated. We shall have to take the International out of the hands of the political and middle-class adventurer and parasitic politicians and substitute *bona-fide* workmen's organisations in all representation of peoples of the countries interested. We are now demanding that just as our own people have laid their cards on the table, so the German Socialists, by German Congress and German trade unionism, shall agree, as we have agreed, to terms of discussion that shall be authoritative. The crowd who are trying to engineer a false peace are those responsible absolutely by their acts for the murder and outrage of millions of men, women, and children. Up till now they have strengthened the hands of the Germans, but they have not weakened the hands of the Allies."

"DO NOT APPLY FOR REPATRIATION."

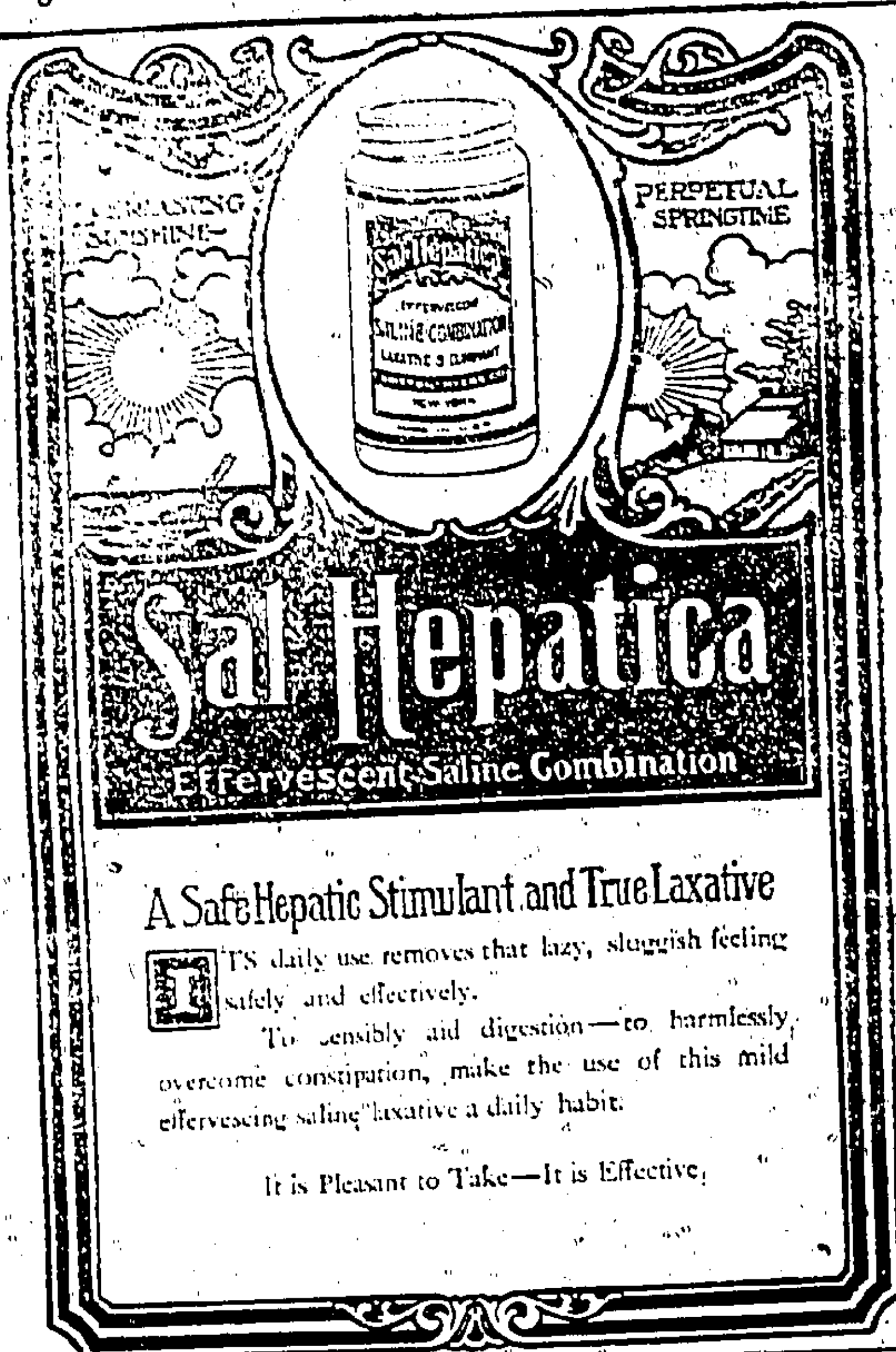
ADVICE OF GERMANS WHO HAVE RETURNED TO THE FATHERLAND.

Germans who have been interned in England and German prisoners of war who have recently been sent back to Germany from England are not happy when they reach the Fatherland. Letters they write prove their surprise and dismay when they discover the true state of things in Germany. One letter from a prisoner sent back to Germany reads:—"About 10 o'clock in the morning we left for the good old Fatherland. The first stop we made was at Goch, in Germany, where we were kept six days for examination. From there I was sent to Dortmund, where I was forced by military authority to work in a munitions factory. I stuck at it for three days. I tried my best, but I was not strong enough. The third day I told them I was too weak to do such hard work and left the place.

"In the Berlin command I got the order to do only Government work, otherwise I should be taken for the army—and I thought to get my liberty in the fatherland. I am really worse off than at the English camp. On the night of the 1st I deserted into Holland. It was a foggy night and a long and dangerous march. Well, dear friend, I think you would have done the same. So much for them. If they had caught me, I should have had a bad time, I believe. But now I am out of it, and I give you one word of advice. Whatever you do, don't apply for repatriation."

Another prisoner who was sent to Germany writes: "I have been here about ten days. But what a disillusion! It is no more as it used to be. All is strange, and one rushes about like a lost sheep. Our business here is absolutely dead."

The following is a message sent to a prisoner in England from Germany:—"You are in heaven compared with us. Don't come to the Fatherland, if you can help. We are all finished."



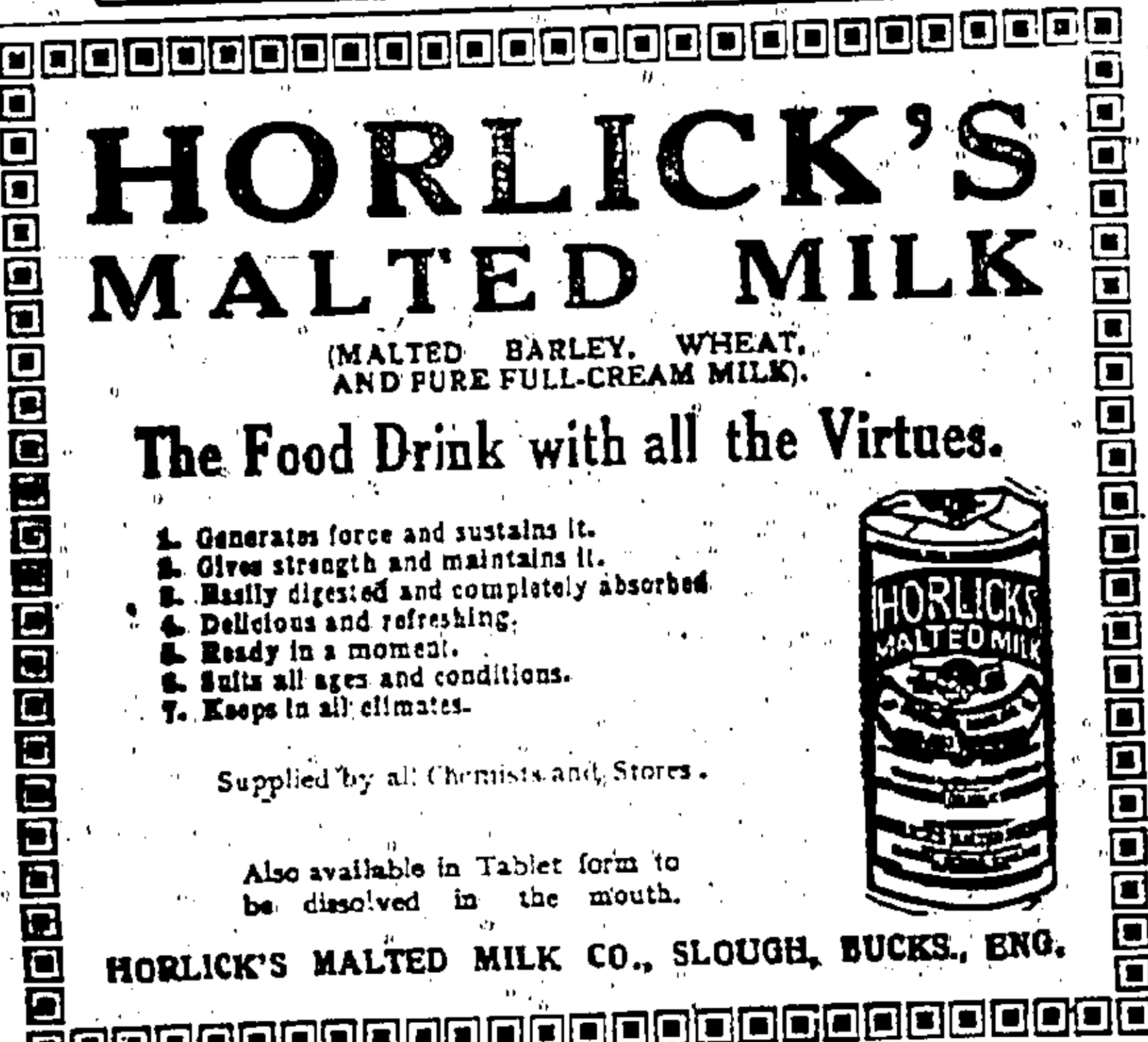
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A Safe Hepatic Stimulant and True Laxative

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To sensibly aid digestion—to harmlessly overcome constipation, make the use of this mild effervescent saline laxative a daily habit.

It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective.



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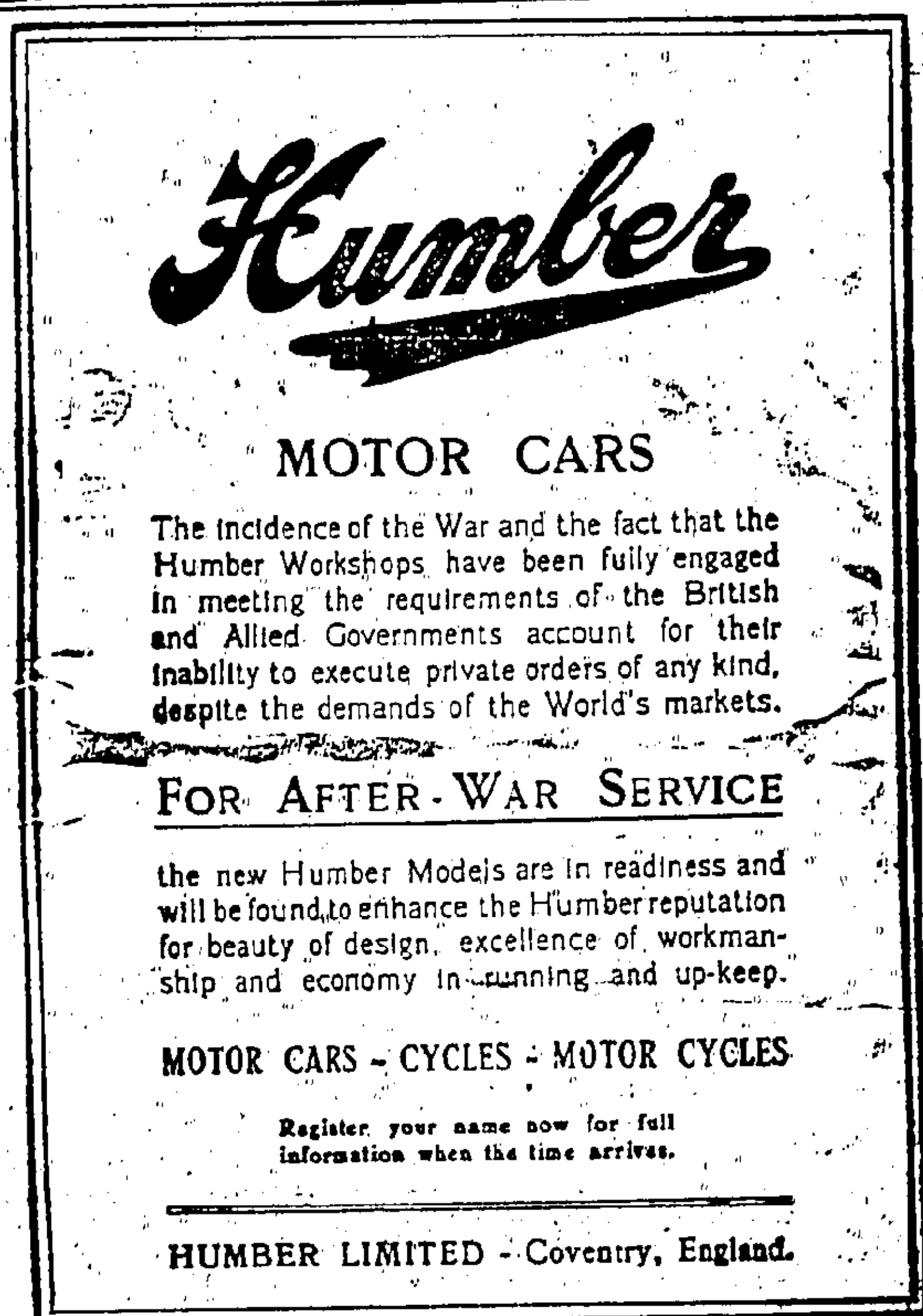
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3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
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ALLIES AND MURMAN. TEXT OF AGREEMENT.

A Russian Government message received by the Admiralty gives the text of the agreement between the *Entente* and the Murmansk Council. It states that the general assembly of that Council has sanctioned, without opposition, the following agreement—which is temporary in character, and made necessary by special circumstances between the representatives of Britain, the United States, France, and the Presidium of the Murman Regional Council:

The present agreement, which has to be sanctioned by the Governments of the Allies, is concluded with the object of securing co-ordinated action on the part of those who have signed this agreement, for the defence of the Murman region against the Powers of the German coalition. For the purpose of obtaining this aim, both the signing parties take upon themselves the obligation to support each other mutually.

The Murman region is composed of the former Alexandrovsk district of the province of Archangel'sk.

All detachments of Russian armed forces of the Murman region, both those which already exist and those which will be formed, will be under the direction of the Russian military command appointed by the Murman Regional Council (Remark: It is recognized as very desirable that an independent Russian army should be created, but with the object of obtaining more speedily the principal aim of this agreement the admission of Russian volunteers into the Allied forces is permitted. In the case of such admissions it is to be taken as recognized that of these volunteers no independent Russian detachments shall be formed, but that, as far as circumstances permit the detachments should be composed only of an equal number of foreigners and Russians.)

The representatives of Britain, U.S.A. and France will give to the Russian Command necessary help in equipments, supplies, and transports, and for the instruction of the Russian armed forces which are formed.

The whole authority in the internal administration of the region belongs, without qualification, to the Murman Regional Council.

NO INTERFERENCE OR CONQUEST.

The Allied representatives and their agents will not interfere in the home affairs of the region, but in all matters in which it may be found necessary to have the support of the local population will address themselves to the respective Russian authorities, and not directly to the population, excepting in the belt along the front, in which the orders of the military command, justified by the conditions of field service, must be obeyed unconditionally by all. The conditions for entrance into and departure from the Murman region will be determined by the Murman Regional Council, which will take into consideration the state of war in which the region is involved, and the necessity for most energetic precaution against espionage.

In view of the impossibility of import of the necessary food from Russia the Allied representatives promise, as far as it shall be possible, to secure food for the Murman Regional Council for the whole population of the region, including all immigrant workmen with their families, the rations to equal in food value the rations which the privates of the Allied armed forces in Murman are receiving. The distribution of food among the population is to be carried out by trustworthy Russian troops.

The Allied representatives promise to secure, as far as possible, the importation of manufactured goods and other articles of the first necessity. They also promise, as far as possible, to secure to the Murman Regional Council all necessary materials and implements, for technical equipment and supplies, so that it may carry out its programme of construction which has been elaborated by mutual agreement. In this agreement, first the requirements of war-time are taken into consideration; secondly, the development of international trade-intercourse; and, thirdly, the local fisheries.

All expenses incurred by the Allied Governments as the result of this agreement are to be set down to the account of the respective Powers, whose representatives recognize that their Governments must give the necessary financial assistance to the Murman Council.

The present agreement comes into force from the moment of its ratification by the Murman Regional Council, and will remain in force as long as normal relations between the Russian Central Authority on the one side, and the Murman Regional Council and the Governments of Britain, the United States, and France on the other side, are not re-established.

Before signing this agreement the representatives of Britain, the United States, and France, in the name of their Governments, again affirm the absence of any purpose of conquest in respect to the Murman region as a whole or in regard to any of its parts. The Presidium of the Murman Regional Council before the Russian people and the Governments of Britain, the United States, and France declares that the only object of this agreement is to guard the integrity of the Murman region for a great united Russia.

The original of this agreement has been signed by the Presidium of the Murman Regional Council and by the representatives of the above-named Powers. The agreement was sanctioned by the Murman Regional Council on July 7th.

WOMEN'S WAR WORK. THE KING'S TRIBUTE.

The King, from the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace, addressed a stirring message of appreciation of women's service to the Empire. In reply to the address of loyalty and congratulation on the Royal Silver Wedding from the women workers directly under the Government, or through it controlled by public authorities, his Majesty said:—

The Queen and I heartily thank you for the address, to which we have listened with much interest and satisfaction. We are touched by the thought that the first expression of loyalty and devotion on the occasion of our Silver Wedding should come from this representative body of women, who by their services have assisted the State in the full mobilisation of its man-power.

In our visits to various centres we have had opportunities of seeing and appreciating the great part which the women of our land are taking in all branches of war service; and every where we have been filled with admiration at their achievements—an admiration which I believe to be shared by the whole nation.

The Queen follows with deep interest every branch of women's work, and has constantly at heart the welfare of women and children. She is proud to be associated with the workers in her position of Commandant-in-Chief of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and it is a satisfaction to us both that our daughter is serving as a Commandant of a Voluntary Aid Detachment.

The range of war work undertaken by women is well exemplified in your imposing procession. I understand that every woman in your respective units is a whole-time worker, engaged either in some work of national importance under a State Department or in some service of public utility under local authorities.

When the history of our country's share in the war is written, no chapter will be more remarkable than that relating to this range and extent of women's participation.

This service has been rendered only at a cost of much self-sacrifice and endurance. Women have readily worked for long hours and under trying conditions, in our factories and elsewhere, to produce the supplies of munitions which were urgently needed at the front and to maintain the essential services of the country. As nurses and V.A.D. workers they have laboured in hospital and dressing stations for the care of the sick and wounded with even more than the accustomed devotion which has characterised our Red Cross service since the days of the Crimean War. They have often faced cheerfully and courageously great risks both at home and overseas in carrying on their work, and the Women's Army has its own roll of honour of those who have lost their lives in the service of their country. Some even have fallen under the fire of the enemy. Of all these we think to-day with reverent pride.

We should commemorate, too, the many acts of courage and self-sacrifice performed by women workers in the attempt to save life, and in other ways which appear in the lists of those to whom has been awarded the medal of the Order of the British Empire.

What has already been achieved must serve as a stimulus and a call to further effort.

As the struggle in which we are engaged becomes more intense the need of the assistance of all the women of the country grows greater. In many branches of service—in Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Land Army, to mention only two—more women are wanted and will be wanted. I trust this procession to-day will bring home to those who have not yet realised it the country's need of their help. I am confident that women and men alike are prepared to make every sacrifice to that end, and that, with God's help, these sacrifices will not be made in vain.

In the sure hope that your labours may soon have their reward in that decisive victory and enduring peace toward which we with all our brave Allies are ever striving, I wish you God speed. In that happy day it will be your proud satisfaction to feel that you have nobly shared in securing these priceless results.

SCENE IN THE QUADRANGLE.

Of all the demonstrations that have been witnessed during the war, there has been none so impressive or so symbolic of the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion as the part of women as that which had its culminating scene within the quadrangle of the Palace. From first to last it was a triumph of organisation, in which all units equally shared. At twenty-five minutes to three—the precision of time was not the least notable achievement—the massed bands of the Scots, Irish, and Welsh Guards swung in. The only bit of precedence recognised was that of placing first the Voluntary Aid Detachments for these were an enrolled strength under the War Office long before August, 1914. This contingent, 300 in number, was led by Lady Oliver, and included representatives of Princess Mary's Buckingham Palace detachment, as well as members from Canada, Australia, and South Africa, who were the only Overseas workers in the procession. The Women's Legion, wearing khaki, marched behind the Commandant, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and a large contingent representative of all the contingents of Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps followed, led by Mrs. Burleigh Leach, their Chief Controller. Much interest was aroused at the appearance of the very trim and alert sections of the Women's Royal Naval Service, headed by Dame Katherine Furse, their officers having facings of vivid blue to their uniforms, and the rank and file wearing white caps in conjunction with their dark blue coats.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GERMAN AS AN ALLY. TURKISH PRISONER'S LAMENT.

The Special Correspondent of Reuter's Agency on the Macedonian front in a telegram from Salonika alludes to the interest aroused there by the passage through the town of some hundreds of prisoners, including Germans and Turks, captured in the recent operations on the Vardar.

In reply to a question put by the editor of a local paper, a Turkish prisoner said: "In Bulgaria everything is topsy-turvy. Among this crowd of Bulgarian prisoners there are disguised Turks and Germans, and they all hate each other." Referring to the German, the Turk continued: "Don't talk about that ignoble individual. He gives us nothing, but only thinks of monopolising everything himself. He has taken from us everything, even to our boots."

But why are you Turks taking part in the war? the editor asked. "What could we do? We have found our misfortune in this war. To escape from German domination is as impossible for us as for the Bulgarians. The assault was executed so rapidly that we found ourselves surrounded by the Greeks and taken unawares. The German officers kept saying to the Bulgarians: 'Now, then, make an effort. Courage! If you resist we will advance, and you will find yourselves in a few days in Salonika, which will become yours.' Indeed," added the prisoner with a bitter smile, "we are all in Salonika, but it is better that way."

Are you then better pleased? "To be sure. At least we shall be better fed, and, above all, we shall no longer have over our heads the German, or the whip of Bulgarian insults."

Yet you are Allies of the Germans and the Bulgarians?

What an alliance! It is a cat and dog companionship. The Governments are Allies, but the peoples want to have done with it. Now that the Greeks are fighting, the Bulgarians would be content to end the war, because the recent Greek victory will make the Bulgarians still more timid.

and skirts. London has so far seen little of this arm of the feminine force holland

Picturesque as ever in their holland tunics, their high boots, and soft hats were the Land Army girls, escorted by Miss Muriel Talbot, and as they were followed by the National Land Service Corps, under Mrs. Roland Wilkins, the workers who are rendering such valuable help on the farms made a numerically imposing division. Munitions also lent a new note in their varied attire. They came from the Royal Arsenal, with Miss Lilian Barker at their head, and from national filling factories near London. Some were in white overalls, some in brown gowns with pale blue caps, and some in loose white tunics and trousers. But the sensation of the day was the section from the Anti-Gas Mask Department, whose superintendents wear the most dazzlingly brilliant scarlet from head to foot, while the workers have scarlet facings. All went direct to their allotted places—representatives from the Navy and Army Canteen Board, police-women, railway workers, such as guards and ticket collectors, forestry and timber workers, nurses from the Metropolitan Asylums Board, conductresses of omnibuses and trams, those engaged in forage work, and those who are employed by gas companies. Four drivers of the postal vans were allowed the distinction of carrying their whips, and the postwomen with their bags made a brave show. Last of all were representatives of the Endell-street Women's Military Hospital, with their officer, Dr. Amy Sheppard, leading them.

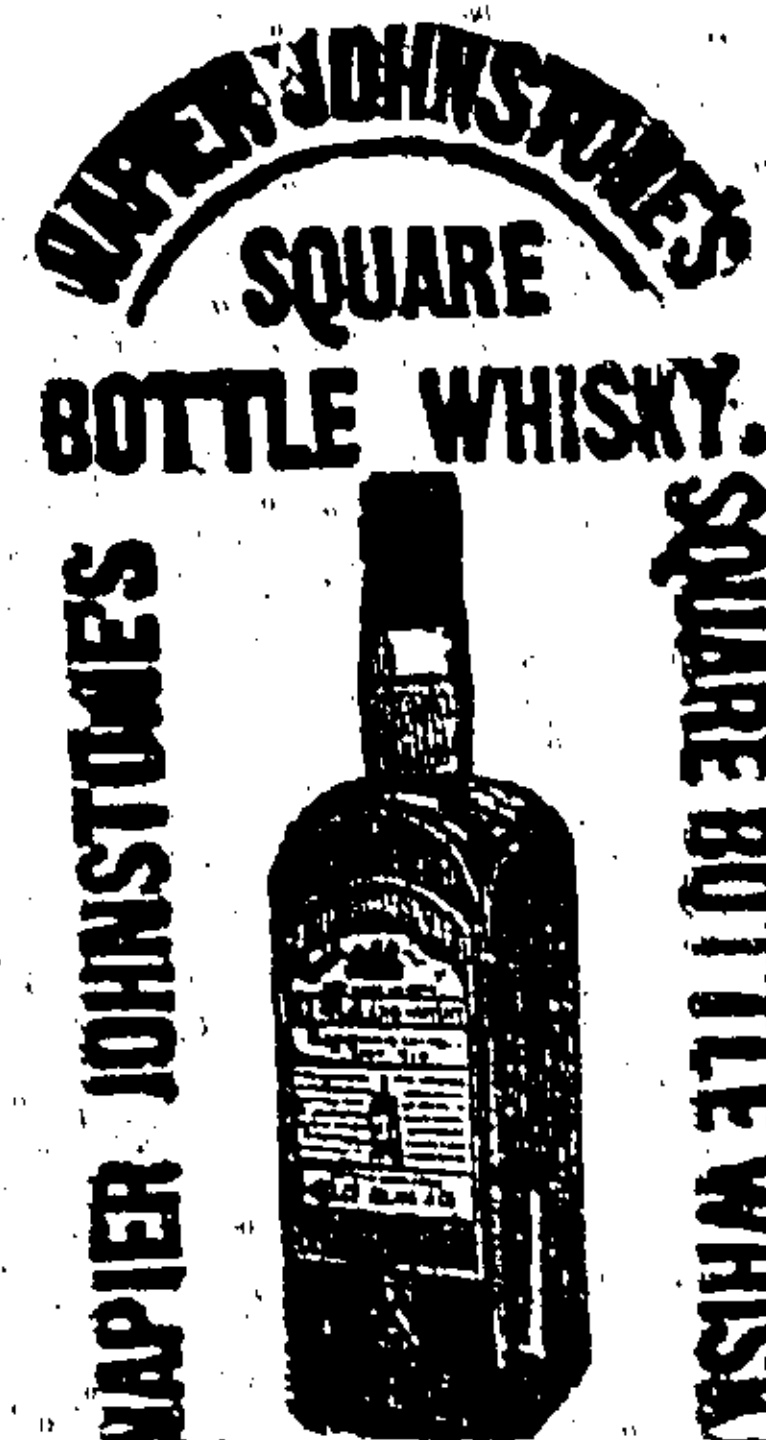
A UNIQUE PAGEANT.

From the great balcony of the Palace looking across the Mall the King and Queen had watched the march of the earlier sections of the procession. Presently they crossed the room to the windows going upon the quadrangle to see the order with which all fell into place. To these windows, too, came Queen Alexandra, with the Princess Royal, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud. Other windows were filled with members of the household staff, and a number found places on a balcony in the western angle of the building. And it was a pageant unlike anything ever seen before, in the 3,000 bright earnest faces, the scarlet ranks, and the splashes of bright colour. The King and Queen came upon the dais, his Majesty in khaki and her Majesty in soft grey chiffon over satin showing touches of rose colour, and a grey hat with pale blue feathers, and a repetition of the rose shading her uniform as a Commandant V.A.D. for the first time in public. In addition to the members of the Household, Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labour, and Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd were on the dais.

The leaders of the various contingents advanced and ranged themselves before the dais. Miss Durham, Principal Woman Inspector of the Ministry of Labour, stepped forward and read the address, which set forth the desire of the workers to record their respect and homage on the occasion of their Majesties' silver wedding, and proclaimed the assurance that they would strive their best until there was an honourable peace once more with us. The parchment, with its beautiful decoration, in a case of silver-fringed rose velvet, was accepted by the King, the Queen looking at it with evident admiration.

Spoken very slowly, and in a clear, resonant voice that could be heard by all, the King replied was one of the longest he has ever made. It was listened to with silent attention, and the women present stood motionless while the leaders were called forward and presented to their Majesties. Then the signal for cheer was given. At the last came the march past, and this again was perfectly carried out. It was altogether a day that has made history in the evolution of women's position in the service of the Empire and to have been present on the occasion will be a proud memory for all time.

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GREAT ANGLO-SAXON FELLOWSHIP MEETING

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE DECLARATION OF 1918.

A spirit of fervid enthusiasm marked the great Anglo-Saxon Fellowship meeting which was held in the Central Hall, Westminster, and the stirring message which Mr. Winston Churchill delivered to the American people was punctuated with cheers, and greeted again with the waving of American flags. The audience was composed largely of Americans, among them many wounded soldiers.

Before the speakers arrived tremendous cheering greeted the appearance of a lady on the platform draped in the American colours and waving the national flag; and a call for "Three cheers for Woodrow Wilson" received a hearty response from Americans and Britons alike, cheers no less hearty being immediately afterwards raised for his Majesty King George.

Vicecount Bryce, on taking the chair, announced that he had received a telegram from the American Ambassador, whom he all regarded with respect and affection, expressing his deep regret that he was unavoidably prevented from being present.

The Bishop of London having offered prayer.

VISCOUNT BRYCE ON THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

Lord Bryce said: "This is Independence Day. For the people of the United States it is the national birthday, the day when the tree of their separate national life was planted. But it was planted in war. For many a year the day was celebrated in the United States with hostility and defiance. By us in Britain, it was remembered with sorrow, as marking the severance of precious ties. And now, after 142 years, it is being celebrated by both peoples with like enthusiasm by the children of those who revolted against the British Crown in 1776, as by the children of those who sadly admitted the loss of one of that Crown's choicest jewels. This fact, this joint celebration, is more eloquent than any words. What had been a day of anger on one side, and of grief on the other, has become for both a day of affection and rejoicing. (Cheers.) I need not ask what history may show to have been gained or lost for each country. It may be thought that if some political connection between them had been preserved, two things at least would have been gained. The war of 1812-14 would have been avoided; and though the North American Colonies would soon have become practically self-governing, as Canada is to-day, the negotiation of the Mother Country would probably have averted the War of Secession, and secured the peaceable extinction of negro slavery. On the other hand, it may have been well for us and for the world that no one State so powerful as Britain and America united in one would have been should have grown up. A State so immensely strong might have been led into aggression and injustice by the thirst for world dominion—a passion whose fatal consequences we see in the moral degradation of Prussia, and Germany.

At last forces have brought Britain and America again together, and how common it is that in the fourth generation enjoy the love and confidence of his people—(cheers)—is joining in this celebration, which records the extinction of all the bitterness that arose in the days of George III.—a bitterness that could never have arisen had the will of the British people ruled in 1776 as it rules to-day, for the severance came because we had then a perverse Court and a non-representative Parliament. (Cheers.) To both peoples is the love of freedom and the faith in freedom which, down long ago in English hearts, came to full flower in the days of Milton and Hampden, and established civil and religious liberty on foundations never thereafter to be shaken. Deep down in the heart of each, almost too deep for expression, there has been, since that time, the other possessed those essential virtues by which nations live; and each had a secret desire to see that the other retained what both felt to be the finest characteristics of the ancient stock. For half a century the sense of unity had been growing closer, when an event happened which revealed both nations to themselves and to one another. We in England have scarcely yet realized the magnitude of the new departure which America took when she entered the war. Duty called on her to help to save the world, and she answered the call of duty. A new star blazed forth in the sky like that which startled our astronomers three weeks ago. But it is a star whose brightness will not fade.

First came her Navy, helping the ships of Britain to hunt down those wild beasts of the sea, who rise from their green lairs beneath the waves to murder the innocent. Then, while in the American cities the elder men have been watching with breathless anxiety for every report brought hour by hour along the cables from the imperilled front in France, we see the young soldiers of America come swarming over the ocean in an ever-growing host which begins to be counted by millions. (Cheers.) They come with the passion of crusaders, eager to bear the shock of battle in a sacred cause. The New World—to use the famous phrase which Canning pronounced nearly a century ago—"has come to redress the balance of the Old." Its fresh and fiery spirit has the promise of victory. This spirit, this zeal to serve the cause of right, this sense of a common duty and a common purpose, these perils which American and British soldiers (citizen armies drawn from the people) are facing side by side upon the plains of France, all this has brought Britain and America closer than ever—closer even than they were under one government before that far-off day of Independence, which not yet celebrating now and here. These things will be the surest pledge of affection and co-operation in a future stretching before us far

as human thought can reach. I have quoted a famous phrase of Canning's. Let me quote, and adapt to the present, the no less famous words of Pitt—Britain and America have together led the world of freedom, by their example. Together they will save it—will save it for freedom—by their exertions. (Cheers.)

MR. CHURCHILL ON "THE DEEDS OF LIBERTY."

Mr. Winston Churchill said: "We are met here to-day, in the city of Westminster, to celebrate the 142nd anniversary of American Independence. We are met also as brothers-in-arms, passing together through a period of exceptional anxiety and suffering, therefore we seek to draw from the past history of our race inspiration and encouragement which will cheer our hearts and fortify and purify our resolution and our comradeship. A great harmony exists between the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and all we are fighting for now. (Cheers.) A similar harmony exists between the principles of that Declaration and what the British Empire has wished to stand for, and has at last achieved, not only here at home but in our great self-governing Dominions throughout the world. (Cheers.) The Declaration of Independence is not only an American document. It follows on the Magna Charta and the Petition of Right, as the third of the great title-deeds on which the liberties of the English-speaking races are founded. (Cheers.) By it we lost an Empire, but by it we also retained an Empire. By applying its principles and learning its lesson we have preserved unbroken communion with those powerful Commonwealths our children have founded and have developed, and which, in this time of stress, have rallied spontaneously and nobly to our aid. (Cheers.) The political conceptions embodied in the Declaration of Independence are the same as those which were consistently expressed at the time by Lord Chatham, by Mr. Burke, and others, who had in turn received them from John Hampden and Algernon Sidney. They are political conceptions which spring from the same soil. They spring from the same well and that well is here by the banks of the Thames in this famous island which we have guarded all these years, and is the birthplace and the cradle of the British and American races. (Cheers.)

It is English wisdom, it is that peculiar political sagacity and sense of practical truth which animates the great document which is in the hands of all Americans to-day. Wherever men seek to frame policies or constitutions which are intended to safeguard the citizen, be he rich or poor, on the one hand from the shame of despotism, and on the other from the miseries of anarchy, which are devised to combine personal liberty with respect for the law and love of country, and wherever these desires are sincerely before the makers of constitutional law, it is to this original inspiration which is the outcome of the English will, which is the outcome of the Anglo-Saxon mind, it is to that they will inevitably be drawn. We therefore feel no sense of division in celebrating this occasion, and we join in perfect sincerity and perfect sympathy with our American kith and kin in commemorating the glorious establishment of their nationhood. (Cheers.) We also, we British who have been so long in this struggle, feel our joy and gratitude for the timely aid and the timely aid which America has brought, and is bringing, to the Allied cause. (Cheers.) When I have seen during the last few weeks the splendour of American manhood striding forward on all the roads of France and of Flanders, I have experienced emotions which words cannot describe. (Cheers.) We have suffered in this country, and in gallant France they have suffered, and they have suffered as that we have suffered. There are few homes in Britain where you will not find an empty chair and an aching heart, and we feel in our own sorrow and profound sympathy for those across the Atlantic whose dear ones have travelled so far to face dangers we know only too well. (Cheers.) Not British hearts only, but Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and South African hearts, beat in keen common sympathy with us. (A Voice.) And India? Yes, India as well. (Prolonged cheers.)

All who have come across the great expanse of the ocean to take part in this conflict feel in an especial degree a sympathy, an intense and profound sympathy, for the people of the United States, who have to wait through these months of anxiety for the news of battle. The greatest actions of men or of nations are spontaneous and instinctive. They are not the result of gain by exact calculation, or of profit and loss of long balancing of doubtful things. They happen as if they could not help happening. I am persuaded that the finest and worthiest moment in the history of Britain was reached on that August night, now nearly four years ago, when we declared war on Germany, war for freedom and civilisation. (Cheers.)

Little could we know where it would lead us, and what it would bring to us. Like the United States, we entered the war a peaceful nation, utterly unprepared for aggression in any form. Like the United States, we entered the war without counting the cost, a cost that has been far more terrible than our own most sombre expectations, without seeking reward of any kind. (Cheers.) What is the reward, the utterly unexpected reward, which is coming to us beyond the obvious promise and hopes we cherished, supremely and irresistibly in consequence of our unhesitating response to the appeals of Belgium and of France? Territorial indemnities, commercial advantages—what are they? Such matters are utterly subservient to the moral issues and moral consequences of this war. (Cheers.) Deep in the hearts of those whom the Declaration of Independence styles "our British brethren," deep in the hearts of your British brethren lies a desire to be firmly reconciled before all men and all history to their kindred across the Atlantic Ocean, to dwell once more in spirit with their kith and kin, and stand once more in battle at their side in a true union of hearts. One prophetic voice predicted the arrival of a day of struggle which would find England and the United States in battle. It seemed to most of us that our desire for union and reconciliation in sentiment with the United States would not be attained in our lifetime. It has come to pass already, and every day it is being emphasised, and every day it is being made more real and more lasting.

However long the struggle may be, how ever cruel may be the sufferings we have to undergo, however complete may be the victory we shall win, however important may be our share in it, we seek no nobler reward than this, this supreme reconciliation—by their exertions. (Cheers.)

WHAT THE WAR MEANS.

That is the reward of Britain; that is the lion's share. (Cheers.) A million American soldiers are in Europe. (Loud cheers.) They have arrived safely and in the nick of time. (Cheers.) Side by side with their French and British comrades, they await at this moment the furious onslaught of the common foe, and that is an event which, in the light of all that had led up to it, and in the light of all that may follow from it, seems, I say it frankly, to transcend the limits of ordinary mundane things. It is a wonderful event; it is a prodigy; it is almost a miraculous event, which fills us all with a sense of the deepest awe. Amid the carnage and confusion of the immense battlefield, amid all the grief and destruction which this war is causing and has still to cause, there comes surely over the most secularly-minded of us a feeling of hope by something higher than, better than they ever yet enjoyed. One feels in the presence of a great design of which we only see a small portion, but which is developing and unfolding at this moment; and of which we are the necessary instruments in ourselves and in our generation. No event since the beginning of the Christian era has been more likely to strengthen and restore faith in the moral governments of the universe than the arrival from the other end of the world of these mighty armies of deliverance. (Cheers.) One has a feeling that it is not all a blind struggle, one has a certainty that not for nothing is the suffering, not too late is the effort, and not in vain do heroes die. (Cheers.)

There is one thing more I want to say, and it is a great thing to say. The essential purpose of this war does not admit of a compromise. (Prolonged cheers.) If we were fighting merely for territorial gains, or were engaged in a dynastic or commercial quarrel, no doubt those would be matters to be adjusted by bargaining. But this war has become an open conflict between Christian civilisation and scientific barbarism. (Cheers.) The line is clearly drawn between the nations where the people own the Government, and the nations where the Governments own the people. Our struggle is between instruments which peacefully endeavour to quell and quench the brutish, treacherous, predatory promptings of human nature, and a system which has deliberately fostered, organised, armed, and exploited those promptings to its base aggrandisement. We are all but mortals. No race, no country, has a monopoly of good or evil, but face to face with the fact of this war, which we can doubt that the struggle in which we are engaged is in reality, literally, and instantly, a struggle the forces of good and the forces of evil. (Cheers.) It is a struggle between right and wrong, and as such it is not capable of any solution which is not absolute. (Cheers.) Germany must know that she is beaten. Germany must feel that she is beaten. Her defeat must be expressed in terms, and facts which will for all time deter others from emulating her crimes, and will effectually safeguard us against their repetition. (Cheers.)

But the German people have at any rate this assurance, that we claim for ourselves no natural or fundamental right that we should not be obliged, and even be willing, under all circumstances to secure for them. We cannot treat them as they have treated Alsace-Lorraine or Poland, or as they would treat us if they had the power. We cannot do it for we are bound by the principles for which we are fighting. We must cleave to those principles, for they will arm our fighting strength, and will enable us to use with wisdom and with justice the victory which we shall win. (Cheers.) Whatever the extent of our victory, these principles will protect the German people. The Declaration of Independence, and all that it implies, must never be forgotten. When all those weapons which German militarists have put in their trust have been broken in their hands, when all the preparations on which they have lavished the energy and schemes of fifty years have failed, then the German people will find themselves protected by those simple, elemental principles of right and freedom against which they will have warred so long in vain. (Cheers.) So let us celebrate to-day not only the Declaration of Independence, let us proclaim a true comradeship of Britain and America to stand together till the war is done, in all trials, in all difficulties, at all costs, wherever the war may lead us, right to the very end. (Cheers.) No compromise on the main purpose, no peace till victory, no pact with unrepentant wrong—this is the declaration of July 4th, 1918, and this is a declaration which I invite you to make in common with me, to quote the words which are on every American flag, and for which I ask the support of this Declaration. "With a firm reliance on the protection of a Divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour." (Cheers.)

Mr. Churchill then moved the following resolution:— "This meeting of the Anglo-Saxon Fellowship, assembled in London on July 4th, 1918, sends to the President and People of the United States their heartfelt greetings on the 142nd anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. They rejoice that the love of liberty and justice on which the American nation was founded, and in the present time of trial, have united the whole English-speaking family in brotherhood of arms. They congratulate the United States Government and Navy on the safe transportation to the battlefields of Europe of the first million soldiers of the American army. They affirm their devotion to the noble and righteous cause in which we are fighting, and their faith that, by the help of God a complete and lasting victory will be won for freedom and humanity."

THE SPIRIT OF CANADA.

The Hon. A. Meighen (Canada) said during the last few days he had been visiting our Allies in France, and he was just now very emphatically a Canadian—a word which suggested to him the spirit of their sons at war. But he seconded

this resolution not in the character of an Overseas Minister but by a larger and wider right, by the right of citizenship of British Empire. This war could not be lost to England without being lost to liberty. There would be nothing worth while left in life for the free citizen of America, any more than for the free citizen of this Empire, if the Prussian spirit was to rule the world. Whatever things were despotically, whatever things were dastardly, whatever things were cowardly, whatever things were callous and brutal, whatever things were distinctly German, were just as abominable to the freedom-loving American as they were to the freedom-loving Briton. The two nations had always been alike in fundamentals, they had never been far apart, and now they were bound together. That was the truest fact born of this awful war, the fact which lay the hope of the world's rehabilitation.

He wished he could interpret to that audience the spirit which he knew dominated the people of his own Dominion. It was only a week ago that a German submarine sank on the high seas a hospital ship chartered by their Government—a ship laden only with messengers of mercy. Upon that ship were nursing sisters from Canadian homes—faithful, devoted women, women who through these weary years, had ministered to the fellow countrymen of those in that submarine, nursing them from agony back to health. In the darkness of the night hours they had sent these messengers of love to their death. Better that the world should perish than that these murderers should live. (Cheers.) That was the spirit of Canada, that was the spirit of Britain, and that was the spirit of America. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, and the Chairman announced that it would be at once cabled to Washington. Lord Bryce then announced that the second resolution would be moved and supported by American representatives, the mover being a veteran of the American Civil War. Mrs. George Haven Putnam moved. "That this meeting view with profound satisfaction the fact that today the two great English-speaking peoples should find themselves for the first time fighting side by side in the cause of justice and liberty." Major Putnam said he had been about to address the audience as "fellow-citizens," and really he thought he might do so, without regarding the 3,500 miles of the Atlantic. The Declaration of Independence declared "political" separation, and he was glad to remember that the separation had been only with political relations. In individual relations had never been given up. Americans would never be willing to give up their English heritage. It was the sturdy will-power of the New England people that had been able to control and dominate the races other than English, so that America could fairly call itself an English nation. This was the proper day to make a new declaration, a declaration not of independence but of interdependence, a declaration that the two peoples had need of each other, and belonged together. (Cheers.) His forefathers, to use American slang had no use for King George III., with his Prussian theories of domination; but the descendants of his rebellious colonists were to-day accepting, with enthusiasm in the world-struggle, the leadership of the King George of today. They were proud to be fighting under the Kingdom of that patriotic conscientious gentleman who so clearly understood and so nobly fulfilled the duties of a Constitutional Sovereign, King George V. (Cheers.)

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN FEDERATION. Professor H. S. Canby (Yale University), who seconded the resolution, said Americans were fighting beside the British, and they proposed to stay with the British when the war was won. (Cheers.) They had done with national isolation. It was not an Alliance that was wanted, but something better and more durable than an Alliance, in the bad old sense of the term, an alliance which served its turn and died, or worse still, changed partners, but a communion of like-minded peoples who would work and fight side by side because their objectives were the same. What they wanted was some new form of federation which would leave both free to develop their own purely national qualities, a federation which would make them one force in the great aims of civilisation—a federation in which, if Americans and Britons were worthy of their traditions, all nations would some day wish to join. Britain was the mother of Parliaments; America made the first experiment in national democracy. If the urgencies of the future should require some new and further experiment it would be for the British Empire and the United States to make the first step forward.

Major-General Biddle (commanding the United States Forces in England) said he had only to express the heartfelt thanks and appreciation of the American Army for all that had been done, and was being done, for them while they were passing through Great Britain to the battle front. Admiral Sims (commanding the United States Naval Forces) said the two great English-speaking races were now bound together by ties stronger than those of blood. For more than a year all the American naval forces in European waters had actually been brigaded with the British Fleet, and with the other fleets of the Allies. He might explain that this had no connection with the competence of American admirals to direct their own forces. (Laughter and cheers.) But from the beginning they had recognised that unity of command and direction was the prime element of success. The American Navy had now 250 ships of all classes co-operating with the Allied fleets in European waters, and there was a personnel of 3,000 officers and 40,000 men serving with them from the White Sea to the Adriatic. Very soon 150 more submarine chasers would be at work in the war zone, and during the coming year three times the present number of American destroyers would be fighting. The German submarine campaign was beaten. They were losing submarines faster than they could build them; and we were building merchant ships faster than they could sink them. (Cheers.) He could say with the greatest possible emphasis, that the friendship and cordiality between the British and American naval services could not possibly be greater. (Cheers.) The resolution was carried with enthusiasm, and the proceedings closed with the singing of "God Save the King" and "America."

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[2264]

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[2267]



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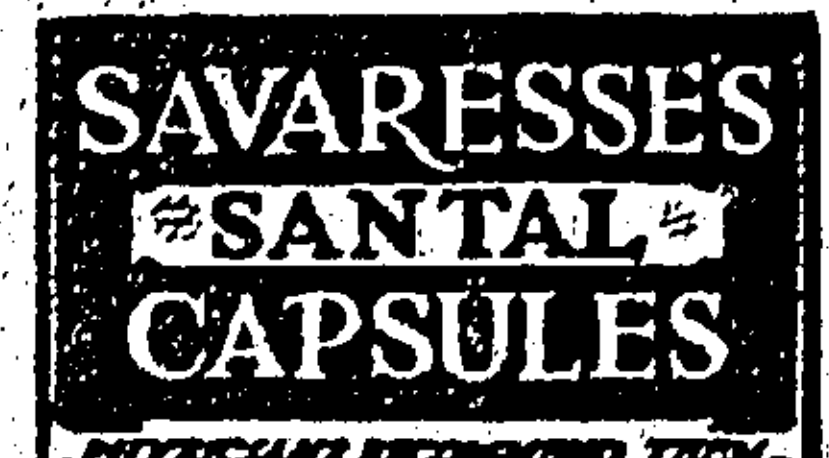
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31st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

[2265]



[2268]

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1918.

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[1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Monday, the 9th September, at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th Sept., 1918, will be subject to rest. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately. P. L. KNIGHT, S.S. CO., J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agents, Hongkong, 4th September, 1918. [2269]

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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TIENSIN	"CHIPSING"	Sat., 14th Sept. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sun., 15th Sept. 11 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 20th Sept. 2 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM." Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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TJIPANAS	JAVA	14th Sept	20th Sept	SAIGON
TJIKINI	AMOY	22nd Sept	28th Sept	JAVA
TJILWONG	Kobe and Moji	23rd Sept	29th Sept	MACASSAR
TJIMANOEK	CHINGWANTAO	24th Sept	30th Sept	JAVA

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WEATHER REPORT.

September 10th, at 12.45.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations. The typhoon is probably situated near Oshima, moving slowly north-eastwards.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.37 inch. Total since January 1st, 80.36 inches, against an average of 69.18 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. or variable winds, moderate, generally calm.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoeks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

10th September, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Wind.
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Nemuro	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Hakodate	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Kobe	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Kyushu	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Yokohama	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Manila	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Hongkong	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Shanghai	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Amoy	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Swatow	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Taihu	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Taipei	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Kobe	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Kyushu	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Yokohama	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Manila	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Hongkong	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Shanghai	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Amoy	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Swatow	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Taihu	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Taipei	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Kobe	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
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Hongkong	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Shanghai	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Amoy	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Swatow	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Taihu	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Taipei	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Kobe	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Kyushu	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Yokohama	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Manila	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Hongkong	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Shanghai	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Amoy	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
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Manila	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Hongkong	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	ft
Shanghai	6 a.	30.0	70	75	SW	4	

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAID

SWATOW and BANGKOK LIANGCHOW On 13th Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI SUYANG On 13th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI SINGAN On 14th Sept. Noon.
TIENTSIN HUICHOW On 15th Sept. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Agents.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"MAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | SUNDAY, 15th Sept. at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

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Agents.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong-Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	Nov.	Str. from Colombo	Marseilles	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(No Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong-Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUNN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamers' arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,980 tons	Tues. 17th Sept. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 13,520 tons	Mon. 14th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	Fri. 12th Sept. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 tons	Wed. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NAGATO MARU 9,000 tons	Mon. 16th Sept.
KOBE	HWAH WU MARU 8,500 tons	Sat. 28th Sept.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

↑ FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 11th Sept. at Daylight
↑ KASHIMA MARU ... Thurs. 19th Sept. at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila, Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 222 and 223

B. MOBI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SISERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 12th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Port Said, touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 21st Sept. at Noon.
"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 21st Sept. at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Java and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, (calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne).

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 15th Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry)

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"NANKING" October 21st.

"CHINA"

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

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Ice House Street. Tel. 1942.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Days
Honolulu ...	Wednesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via Vancouver	Wednesday, 11th, 9.45 A.M. Registration Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Hainan and Haiphong	Thursday, 12th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Thursday, 12th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	Thursday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Friday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Friday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Friday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Santakan, Australia, and New Zealand	Saturday, 14th, 12.45 P.M. Registration Letters ... 1.10 P.M.
Tientsin ...	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung ...	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
TRADE, BANGKOK, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and "Dunlop" via Suez. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 17th Sept., at 5 p.m.	Wednesday, 18th, 9.45 A.M. Registration Letters ... 10.30 A.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
Joanah, Chow	7.30 A.M. 7.40 A.M. 7.50 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
S. S. Sankok, Shatin, Sheungshai, Antau, Pinx Shan and Bantian	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Namta and Sammel	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Sanamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.00 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shan K	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kamohk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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D. Macuen, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Minnsol, Miss E. Moore, Mr. L. D. McNicoll, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Mitchell, Mr. N. J. Mills, Mr. D. Nafaly, Mrs. Nadres, Miss Nadres, Mr. and Mrs. T. Neave, Mr. C. Osias, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Peugh, Mrs. A. Parvati, Master N. Pearne, Master J. Pearne, Master N. Pearne, Rev. W. N. Rowlands, Miss Rowlands, Miss A. Rigidon, Mrs. W. Rowette, Miss N. Salveian, Mr. and Mrs. M. Salverian, Mrs. A. H. de Seuss, Mr. A. de Sousa, Mr. F. E. Sigamoria, Mr. W. Singh, Mr. A. Amachezurra, Mrs. A. Alava, Miss A. Alva, Mrs. B. Carlos, Mr. Carlos A. Santos, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tully, Mr. A. S. Tusson, Mr. I. Waldas, Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. L. Williams, Miss D. Tifford, Mr. G. E. Winter, Mrs. J. Lacasse, Mr. Lapin, Mr. L. Maralit, Mr. J. Royes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Runtant, and Mr. G. Ralioch.

COMMERCIAL.

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September 10th

London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/8
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	487
Credits, at 4 months' sight	501
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	88 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama—On demand—	158
On Manila—On demand—	173
On Singapore—On demand—	155 1/2
On Batavia—On demand—	155 1/2
On Hongkong—On demand—	117 1/2 p.m.
On Saigon—On demand—	117 1/2 p.m.
On Bangkok—On demand—	43 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate	\$ 5.45 n.
Gold Lays, 100 fine, per tael	\$43.00
Bar Silver per oz.	49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS	per cent.
Hongkong ... 20 cents, piece	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10 " "	\$0.04
Canton ... 20 " "	\$0.10 Discount
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THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1917. [41]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 29,500,000
Reserve Funds ... " 5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka. FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kanku, Keelung, Pinan, Shichiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tuyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, China, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1918. [300]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)
Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tientsin, Soochow, Hankow, Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin: Peking, Tongshan, Luansien, Tientsin, Hsin-tai, HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chinkiang, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, Kienchen, Changteh, Siyang, Lohu, Chowken, THUAN: Chowtsun, Tunsien, Linchi, Lintang, Tientsin, Yihuh, Haining, Chefoo, Taingao, TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Foochow: CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkow, Antung, Canton, Kowloon, Peking, Kneihai, Suianchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. 1168

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London Office: 131, Fleet Street E.C.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—Sterling ... \$1,500,000, at 2/—\$15,000,000
Silver ... \$19,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman. G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. S. H. DODWELL, Esq., W. I. PATTENSON, Esq., C. S. GUBBY, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. LINDALE, Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIN, E. V. D. PARR, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

"LONDON BANKERS": LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1918. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ... 650,000

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai, Siam, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1918. [37]

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SUPER-SIZE
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



"Commander" is original—therefore it cannot be compared with any cigarette you have tried.

"Commander" is mild—it has unusual flavour—its larger size is distinctive.

"Commander" must be smoked to be appreciated. Try them—buy a tin of fifty at your Tobaccoist.

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LONDON

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